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REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES.
[CONTINUED.]

No. XI.

AN ACT of the King's Council of State, for the encouragement of the commerce of France with the United States of America.

December 29th, 1787.

Extract from the Records of the Council of State.

THE King desirous of encouraging the commerce of his subjects, with the United States of America, and of facilitating between the two nations connections reciprocally useful: Having heard the report of the Sieur Lambert, Counsellor of State, and of the Royal Council of Finance, and Commerce, Comptroller General of Finance, his Majesty being in his Council, has ordained and does ordain as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Whale oils and spermacæti, the produce of the fisheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, which shall be brought into France directly in French vessels, or in those of the United States, shall continue to be subjected to a duty only of seven livres ten sols the barrel of five hundred and twenty pounds weight, and whale-fins shall be subject to a duty of only six livres thirteen sols four deniers the kental, with the ten sols per livre on each of the said duties; which ten sols per livre shall cease on the last day of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety; his majesty reserving to himself to grant further favors to the produce of the whale fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States of America, which shall be brought into France in French vessels, or in those of the United States, if, on the information which his Majesty shall cause to be taken thereon, he shall judge it expedient for the interest of the two nations.

II. The other fish oils, and dry or salted fish, the produce in like manner of the fisheries of the citizens and inhabitants of United States, and brought also directly into France, in their, or in French vessels, shall not pay any other nor greater duties than those to which the oils and fish of the same kind, the produce of the fisheries of the Hanseatic Towns, or of other the most favored nations, are or shall be subject in the same case.

III. The manufacture of candles and tapers of spermacæti, shall be permitted in France, as that of other candles and tapers.

IV. Corn, wheat, rye, rice, peas, beans, lentils, flaxseed and other seeds, flour, trees and shrubs, pot-ash and pearl-ash, skins and fur of beaver, raw hides, furs and peltry, and timber brought from the United States directly into France in French vessels or in those of the United States, shall not be subject but to a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value.

V. Vessels built in the United States and sold in France, or purchased by Frenchmen, shall be exempt from all duties, on proof that they were built in the United States.

VI. Turpentine, tar and pitch, the produce of the United States of America, and brought directly into France in French vessels or in those of the United States, shall pay only a duty of two and a half per cent. on their value; and as well the duties mentioned in this as in the fourth article, shall be exempt from all addition of sous per livre.

VII. The exportation of arms of all sorts, and of gunpowder, for the United States of America, shall be always permitted in French vessels, or in those of the United States, paying for the arms a duty of one-eighth per cent. on their value; and gunpowder in that case shall be exempt from all duty, on giving a cautionary bond.

VIII. Papers of all sorts; even paper hangings and coloured papers, paste-board and books, shall be exempt from duties on their embarkation for the United States of America, in French vessels or in those of the United States, and shall be entitled in that case to a restitution of the fabrication duties on paper and paste-board.

IX. The admiralty duties on the vessels of the United States entering into, or going out of the ports of France, shall not be levied but conformably with the edict of the month of June last, in the cases therein provided for, and with the letters-patent of the tenth of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy, for the objects for which no provision shall have been made by the said edict: his majesty reserving to himself moreover to make known his intentions as to the manner in which the said duties shall be levied, whether in proportion to the tonnage of the vessels or otherwise; as also to simplify the said duties of the admiralty, and to regulate them as far as shall be possible, on the principal of reciprocity, as soon as the orders shall be completed which were given by his Majesty according to the twenty-sixth article of the said edict of the month of June last.

X. The entrepot (or storing) of all the productions and merchandize of the United States, shall be permitted for six months, in all the ports of France, open to the commerce of her colonies; and the said entrepot shall be subject only to a duty of one-eighth per cent.

XI. To favor the exportation of arms, hardware, jewellery, bonnetery* of wool and of cotton, coarse woolens, small draperies and stuffs of cotton of all sorts, and other merchandizes of French fabric, which shall be sent to the United States of America in French vessels, or in those of the United States, his Majesty reserves to himself to grant encouragements which shall be immediately regulated in his council, according to the nature of each of the said merchandizes.

XII. As to the other merchandizes not mentioned in this act, brought directly into France from the United States, in their or in French vessels, or carried from France to the said United States in French vessels, or in those of the United States, and with respect to all commercial conventions whatsoever, his Majesty wills and ordains that the citizens of the United States enjoy in France the same rights, privileges and exemptions with the subjects of his Majesty: saving the execution of what is provided in the ninth article hereof.

XIII. His Majesty grants to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, all the advantages which are enjoyed, or which may be hereafter enjoyed by the most favored nations in his colonies of America; and moreover his Majesty assures to the said citizens and inhabitants of the United States, all the privileges and advantages which his own subjects of France enjoy, or shall enjoy, in Asia and in the seas leading thereto: Provided always that their vessels shall have been fitted out and dispatched in some port of the United States.

His Majesty commands and orders M. le duc de Penthievre, Admiral of France, the Intendants and Commissaries de parti in the provinces, the Commissaries de parti for the observation of the ordinances in the admiralties, the Officers of the admiralties, Masters of the ports, Judges des traites, and all others to whom it shall belong, to be aiding in the execution of the present regulation, which shall be registered in the offices of the said admiralties, read, published and posted wherever shall be necessary.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majesty present, held at Versailles the twenty-ninth of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

(Signed) Le Ct. De La LUZERNE.

(To be continued.)

* *This term includes bonnets, stockings, socks, under waistcoats, drawers, gloves and mittens, as sold by the bonnetiers.*

EDENTON, (N.C.) May 27.

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States of America.*

The ADDRESS *of the Merchants, Traders and principal Inhabitants of the town of Fayetteville.*

SIR,

ALTHOUGH our voice can add little to the general acclamation which attends you, and to your Excellency must be of small moment, yet amidst the warm congratulations on the appearance in this state of their beloved Chief Magistrate, our silence would indicate a want of respect; a silence which would be the more reprehensible in a community so largely interested in trade and navigation, more peculiarly under the directing hand of that government in which you preside.

Could any incident encrease the veneration we feel for your illustrious character, heretofore so fully established as the soldier, the statesman and the patriot, it is your present expedition, in undertaking at an advanced period of life, a long and laborious journey for the purpose of advising yourself, by personal observations and enquiry, of the true interests of the several states which compose our confederation. From this tour we presage the happy consequence, that those who are not yet satisfied with the tendency, operation and effects of the present constitution of the union, will be convinced of its superior excellency to all former systems of government.

Throughout your journey we wish you as much satisfaction as can attend it, and if in its progress we are to be honoured by your visitation, the citizens of Fayetteville will be happy in every attention which may contribute to your pleasure and convenience.

Under the impression of the importance of a life so valuable to our country we commit it to God, with our most fervent prayer, that it may long be preserved as full of happiness as it hath been already full of glory.

Done at the general meeting of the Citizens of Fayetteville, at the State-house, on Friday, the 15th of April, 1791.

JOHN HAY, *Chairman.*

The above address was to have been presented to the President at Wilmington, but as he had left that place before the paper arrived, it was delivered to him in Brunswick county, on the 26th ult. To which he returned the following answer:

To the Citizens of FAYETTEVILLE.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is due to your goodness and to my own feelings, that I should express the sensibility excited by your address, and that I should acknowledge the grateful pleasure with which I receive it.

My best services are more than compensated by the affectionate partiality of my fellow citizens, and my most anxious wishes are gratified in observing the happiness which pervades our country.

The very favourable change already manifested in our political system, justifies the prediction that the future operations of the general government will be alike conducive to individual prosperity and national honor.

Should it consist with the necessary arrangements of my journey, I shall be happy in a personal opportunity in confessing my obligations to the regard of the citizens of Fayetteville. In any event I entreat them to be persuaded of my sincere wishes for their welfare.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

The ADDRESS *of the* INHABITANTS *of the Town of* WILMINGTON, *North-Carolina*,
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE wait on you to offer the tribute of respect, gratitude and esteem, so justly due to your exalted station, your eminent public services, and the extraordinary virtues that adorn your character.

We thank you for the high honor conferred on us by your visit to this place in your tour through the southern states, and salute you with the most cordial welcome to the chief sea-port town of the extensive state of North-Carolina.

It may be proper to observe, Sir, that if the progress of agricultural and commercial improvement, in the state of which we are a part, bore any proportion to the great natural resources it contains, this town would probably have surmounted some of the obvious disadvantages of its situation, and become more worthy of the honor it now enjoys by your presence.

Truly sensible that a system of government, at once benignant and efficient, is the sure source of safety and prosperity to every country where it obtains, we anticipate, with great pleasure, the effectual operation of the new constitution, persuading ourselves that the same wisdom, liberality, and genuine patriotism, of which there is so illustrious an example in the conduct of our Chief Magistrate, and have hitherto influenced, will continue to temper the councils of the nation; we ardently hope that admirable political fabric, reared upon the basis of public virtue, may prove a strong pillar of support to the union of the states—improved and strengthed by revolving years, may it be as durable as your fame, and extend the blessings of civil liberty to the latest ages.

Accept, Sir, our humble testimony, in addition to the innumerable instances you have experienced, in proof that the same sentiment pervades the breasts of the citizens of the United States universally, that to you, principally (under Providence) our common country is indebted for liberty and independence, that those invaluable acquisitions are become the means of permanent happiness, is equally an occasion of gratitude to you.

May you long continue on earth your country's glory and human nature's great ornament, and finally, in an immortal state receive from the Great Protector of the Universe, the rich reward that awaits the distinguished benefactors of mankind.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the INHABITANTS *of the town of* WILMINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

APPRECIATING with due value the sentiments you are pleased to express for my station and character, I should fail in candor and respect not to avow the grateful sensations excited by your address, for which I thank you with unfeigned sincerity.

Reasoning from the rapid progress of improvement throughout the United States, and adverting to the facility which every undertaking must derive from a settled system of government, the obviation of those disadvantages, imposed by situation on your town, may, I think, be calculated upon within no very distant period.

The sanction which experience has already given to the salutary influence of the general government on the affairs of the United States, authorises a well-founded expectation that every aid which a wise and virtuous legislation can render to individual industry, will be afforded, and creates a pleasing hope, that the happiness of her citizens will be commensurate with the growing dignity and importance of our country.

I express a heartfelt sentiment in wishing to your town and its inhabitants a full proportion of general and particular felicity.

G. WASHINGTON.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(IMPROMPTU.) M. MIRABEAU.

WHENE'ER he spoke, the world astonish'd heard;
For, more than ever TULLY was, appear'd—
Past, present, and to *come*, were all combin'd,
And form'd one simple idea on the mind.
As lightning quick, and as a sun-beam clear,
He flash'd conviction, or he trill'd with fear.
But ah, the sad reverse, when PLEASURE smil'd,
This Giant politician—was a child.

A List of Vessels arrived at the Port of Philadelphia, from January the 1st to June 1st, 1791.

27 Ships,	
76 Brigs,	
4 Snows,	From Foreign Ports.
27 Schooners,	
44 Sloops,	
309 Coasters.	

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODE TO WAR.

LORD of the scythed car! whose chief delight,
'Tis to raise the soul to fight;
Come mighty God! and fill my strain
With thy fury-flashing heat;
Which like a roaring torrent sounds,
As o'er the horrid rock it bounds:
Or like the ocean's thundering bear,
When by the howling winds on high,
Its waves are lifted to the sky.
'Tis by thy aid alone,
The tribe who pant to swell the fight,
And see the cannon's flashing light;
While awful thunders fill the air,
Can view the tumult void of fear,
And feel the scene their souls delight.—

O! now my fancy views thy train,
In dreadful splendor pass the plain!
Thy *sister* ANGER marches first,
With light'ning darting from her eyes;
Her heart doth beat,
With furious heat,
As though each moment it would burst;
While with up-lifted arm she threats the skies,
And cursing oft her birth,
Doth stamp with mad'ning fury 'gainst the earth.

Next comes *Revenge* an awful form!
Who kindles all the rage of storm;
His eyes a beamy horror dart,
That shakes with fear the tim'rous heart;
His breast a steeled plate enfolds,
A brazen helmet guards his head,
While in his hand a spear he holds,
And all a dazling terror shed.

Next *Jealousy* the god of spleen,
Of doubting heart, but piercing mein,
With trembling step, comes slowly on,
And casts his fearful eyes around;
To heaven now, and now to earth,
And now he laughs with inward joy,
But terror soon displaces mirth,
And like a bashful maiden coy,
He starts at ev'ry sound,
And pauses now, and now in haste he flies along the ground,

Then marches on a *martial band*,
With arms and music in their hand:
Now boldly sounds the shrilly fife,
And wakes the sleeping soul to life;
The doubling drum improves the sound,
While from the hills the notes rebound:
Hark! the sonorous trumpet blows,
But louder plays the sweetly winding horn,
While ev'ry breast with valour glows,
And ev'ry soul with rage is borne
On rapid wings, to join in war,
The insulting foe, whose stilly sounds are faintly heard from far.

Last in the train comes *Liberty*,
A GOD-LIKE BEING of the sky.
Bright streams of light around his head,
Dazling silver-glory spread:
His golden-hair amidst the blaze,
In curling lines of beauty plays;
His snowy robe of spotless hue,
Wash'd in heaven's etherial dew,
Wide floats upon the buoyant gale,
While all around his presence hail!
His left hand holds a sounding harp,
While with his right he sweeps the silver wires,
And piercing music, fierce and sharp,
Inflames each breast with his own fires—
The armed band with quicken'd pace,
In equal measures beat the ground;
And brighter beams in ev'ry face,
The heavenly glow at ev'ry sound.
But now he sweeps with bolder hand,
The golden chords of deeper tone,
And soul-subduing music floats,
That melts to tears the warrior band,
Who mute and listening stand;
Quite ravish'd with the thrilling notes,
They gaze and gaze on him alone.—
Now all awake the listening soul,
He ceas'd awhile the tuneful sound;
And brightest tears of rapture roll,
While thus he hail'd the troop around.

"Ye glorious band! together wove,
By mutual interest and by love;
Be forever still the same,
Still be rous'd by virtue's flame,
When'er the hagged *servile train*,
Shall dare your liberty restrain.
Thou *Anger* shew thy awful eye,
Whence consuming light'nings dart;
And thou *Revenge* of thundering air,
Lift on high, thy beamy spear,
That shakes with fear the coward's heart.
And *Jealousy* thou changeful god!
Who affect'st the doubting nod,
Still extend thy piercing sight,
And drag enslaving schemes to light:
For by your aid combin'd alone,
Shall I preserve my sky-built throne.
And last ye glorious *martial band!*
Who firmly tread this *favor'd land*,
Whene'er I strike my sounding harp,
And rouse the accents fierce and sharp;
Led by the ardor of your *Gods*,
Grasp in rage your gleaming arms,
And pour from gaping wounds, the purple floods
Of those who madly dare to rouse your dread alarms."
Again he sweeps the golden strings,
Loud echo with the music rings;
The lofty mountains all around,
With thundering shouts of praise resound.
Now higher, bolder swells the note,
And now the modulating sound,
Upon the trembling wind doth float,
Then murmuring dies away along the ground.
The band inspired, now again,
In quicken'd measure beat the plain;
Now in a glorious blaze of light,
They vanish from my fancy's sight.

ULLIN.

☞ REMARK.

THE friends of Virtue and Religion in the United States, will receive a fine addition to the opinions and principles of the wisest and best men of the present and past age, in the work of M. NECKER, just re-published in this city by *Carey, Stewart, & Co.* No person of sentiment, who can spare the small sum of *six shillings*, will deny himself the pleasure and advantage of that inestimable performance.

LISLE, March 31.

THE department of the North, which, after the late unfortunate Massacres at Douay, retired to this town, proceeded, on Sunday last, to elect a new Bishop: the poll lasted, at St. Peter's Church, till Wednesday afternoon, when the majority of electors appeared to be in favour of M. Primat, Curate of St. Jacques, Douay, a worthy priest; and the same, who, when the mob were dragging their mangled victims along the streets, interceded on his knees with the ruffians, to give up the bodies for interment. This act of humanity has been the principal means of his elevation to the Episcopal Chair.

LONDON, April 9.

There is a fall of 77 per cent. in the Russian ruble. By the last mail we learn it was as low as twenty-seven pence halfpenny, which is a fall from forty-eight pence, the price it stood at before the war.

The National Assembly has decreed, that the new edifice of Genevieve shall be appropriated to receive the ashes of great men; that M. de Mirabeau's ashes shall be deposited there; and that over the door shall be engraved, "*Aux grands hommes, la patrie reconnaissante.*"

If any man had said, in the last century, that the Turkish empire was to be saved by Christians, his prediction would have been considered as the very essence of folly; and yet that crisis approaches fast.

Last week a person named Archibald Cameron, of Inch Keith, a small island on the North West coast of the Highlands of Scotland, died without pain, groan, or previous sickness, in the 122d year of his age. This post-diluvian Patriarch hast served seven Lords of the isle in the employment of domestic piper, during the course of ninety-four years, but his fingers failing, he lived on a small pension allowed by the family.

On Friday last at noon, ten millions of Assignats were burnt at Paris, making, with those burnt before, fifty-two millions of livres, or 2,166,606l.

The coronation of the Emperor at Prague, as King of Bohemia, will give occasion to the revival of an amusement, that of the tournament. There is to be one in that city in September, with lance and sword, similar to that given in 1616. Prince Adam, of Hugsberg, is to be the Marshal; and the mountain of Ziska, the scene of the contention.

M. Lambro Cazioni has arrived at Trieste, to take upon himself the command of the Russian flotilla, in the Mediterranean.

If the late Mr. Wray actually conceived at the time of his inserting within his last testament, a bequest of five hundred pounds towards a fund for the discharge of the national debt, that such an event was likely to take place, a ground for setting aside the will, under a suspicion of the insanity of the donor, appears at least as firm and tenable as that upon which the Parliament voted that Colonel Strangeways must have been out of his senses, when he left behind him a legacy of thirty thousand pounds for a similar purpose. A case at least as strange as either of these in question is that of Colonel Norton, who, dying at Southwick, his residence near Portsmouth, in December, 1732, bequeathed a real estate of six thousand pounds a year, and sixty thousand pounds in money, to the poor, the hungry, and the thirsty; to the naked, to strangers, the sick, the wounded, and prisoners, until the end of the world. He left his pictures and other valuable effects to the King; appointing the Parliament of Great Britain his executors; and directed that if they refused the trust, it should devolve upon the Bench of Bishops. Trustees were immediately appointed, under proper authority, to take care of this extraordinary legacy; but the will bore such striking marks of insanity, that it was soon afterwards set aside; and, if we mistake not, the estate is now enjoyed, with more propriety and justice, by (one of his relatioas) Mr. Thistlethwayte.

Died on Sunday, at Busselsleigh, near Oxford. where he had gone for change of air, in his 61st year, Dr. John Berkenhout, long distinguished in the literary world for his productions in various sciences.

APRIL 12.

Yesterday Lord Porchester moved the following resolutions in the House of Peers—which were negatived.

1st. That a war of Conquest is repugnant to the honor or policy of the British nation.

2d. That the war entered into with Tippo Sultan, and the treaty for the partition of his dominions, is highly disgraceful to the British name.

3d. That the Board of Controul and Court of Directors, be directed to transmit such orders to their servants abroad, as are most likely to restore the general tranquility of that country.

The National Assembly of France has at length resolved to put a period to its own existence; for it has decreed that a New-Assembly shall be called and meet in July next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
APRIL 15.

Mr. Sheridan presented a petition from Glasgow, signed by eighteen thousand persons, against the Corn Bill. Ordered to be referred to the Committee on the Bill.

DUBLIN, March 5.

The Roman Catholics of the British Empire have reason to glory in this age of philosophy. A few years will put them on that equality with their fellow subjects, which we find in the wise and noble policy of the United States.

The Americans improved on the British Constitution; they are now the happiest people in the world—rising from despotism into opulence and respectability. All classes are united, and happy. How powerful will the revolution of a century render them under such a government!

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) May 28.

We are credibly informed that, should the lower counties in the district of Maine, succeed in their endeavors to have that district set off as a separate State, the inhabitants of the county of York will use their united exertions to be annexed to this State.

The proximity of the above county to this State, the habits of intimacy between the inhabitants, and their relative situation both in an agricultural and commercial view, must render such a connection not only politic as a local, but highly judicious as a national measure.

The Turks have lost since the beginning of the War with Russia, nearly 220 large ships, carrying more than two thousand guns of different calibres.

Accounts from Madrid say—"The King has just given orders to M. Cavellero, the late Minister of the war department, to quit Madrid, but for what reason is unknown."

The Circuit Court of the United States, having finished the business brought before it, in this town, was on Thursday afternoon last adjourned without day. And yesterday their Honors Chief Justice JAY and Judge CUSHING, set out for their respective homes.

NEW-HAVEN, June 8.

Last week the corner stone of the first abutment of East-river bridge, was laid, under the direction of the Mayor of this city, attended by the Rev. Doctor Stiles, and other gentlemen of the Clergy—the Aldermen and other officers of the corporation, the civil magistrates of the town, and a number of gentlemen and ladies; the ceremony was closed with three huzza's. The preceding day having been wet, rendered it unsafe for the company to partake of a cold collation in the field, and they repaired to the house of Alderman Daggit, (one of the contractors for the bridge) and were entertained with elegance and hospitality; on the stone was the following inscription:

ERECTED,
MAY 31ST,
A. D. M,DCC,XCI.
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
XV.
HON. ROGER SHERMAN,
MAYOR.

NEWARK, June 9.

Married, at Philadelphia, on Monday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Nesbit, President of Dickinson College, the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, President of Princeton College in this state, to Mrs. Ann Dill, widow of Dr. Dill, of York county, in that state, a lady of great beauty and merit.—On Wednesday, after the President's return to Princeton with his amiable lady, a deputation of the Students waited upon him, to congratulate him upon the joyful occasion, and he politely gave them two days holiday. In the evening, in regard to their worthy President, and to testify their joy upon his happy marriage, the students illuminated the college, which afforded a most grand and beautiful sight to the numerous spectators who had collected upon the occasion. There were six hundred candles in the front of the college, which were lighted almost instantly on a signal given by the discharge of a cannon, and on the like signal they were all immediately extinguished.

During the illumination, which lasted about an hour, a number of students in the belfry, entertained the great concourse of people who attended, with a most agreeable and delightful concert of music from different kinds of instruments. The whole was conducted with elegance and taste.

——"Joy sparkled in every eye,
and every heart was glad."——

LANSINBURG, June 3.

By the last Bennington paper we are informed, that the party at the British post lately holden in that state, has recently been recalled.

BOSTON, June 4.

By an arrival from France, the editor has received French Gazettes, publiſhed at Paris, as late as April 12. The firſt article of importance they contain, is an account of the ſudden death of M. (late Count) Mirabeau—whoſe talents as a ſtateſman and a ſcholar—whoſe zeal in the cauſe of liberty—have made his loſs very ſenſibly felt throughout all France. He died the 2d of April—an eulogium on him was ſpoken in the National Aſſembly.

The National Aſſembly proceed with ſteadineſs and harmony in the great work of reorganizing the nation—The great objects of the Conſtitution have been effected—Some ſubordinate regulations were before the Aſſembly at the date of our papers; and they appeared to contemplate with pleaſure the ſpeedy arrival of the period which ſhall cloſe their labours, and give to the French nation a legitimate legiſlature.

We ſee nothing in the papers of thoſe riots, plots and ſtratagems which have ſo frequently been detailed in the London papers. Almoſt all the Clergy have taken the oath of allegiance, as have the Ambaſſadors, &c. to foreign courts.—Three of the latter have refuſed, and their ſtations have been filled by other perſons.

The Right Rev. Biſhop CARROL, of the Roman Catholick Church, arrived in town a few days ſince—and has confirmed the baptiſms of a number of Catholicks. This gentleman, juſtly eſteemed for his piety, learning and benevolence, will preach to-morrow at the Roman Catholick Church.

If, as Mr. Burke laments, "the age of chivalry is gone;" the circumſtance of beholding every denomination in the full exerciſe of their religious privileges, proves that we have in exchange, an age of *Toleration*, *Liberty* and *Light*.

Yeſterday arrived here a Brig from St. Maloes, in France, under the French National Flag, the firſt ever diſplayed in this port. She had 55 days paſſage, but brings nothing new—The report of the opening of the ports, &c. is founded in error. She brought ſome diſpatches for the Conſul.

Capt. Metcalfe, in his late letters, ſays, he is fitting out a veſſel, at Canton, upwards of 1100 tons, for New-York; to be freighted with the moſt valuable commodities of that country.

Capt. Prince, of the Maſſachuſetts Indiaman, has arrived in town from Canton. The Maſſachuſetts was ſold to the Royal India Company of Denmark.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this town, March 2.

"THE Albion Mill, at the Surry end of Blackfriar's Bridge—the pride, the triumph of mechanical ingenuity—a work in which artificial force had been applied, perhaps, to a greater extent, and with more energy, preciſion and utility of effect, than in any other ſtructure of the kind that has been produced in the known world, *this morning fell a ſacrifice, I fear, to private malignity, being totally conſumed by fire in about three hours. This magnificent ſtructure coſt 75,000 pounds ſterling. I am juſt come from viewing the tremendous ſpectacle—with what ſenſations I cannot deſcribe. I have already met with people, whoſe minds are little enough to palliate, and even attempt to juſtify, this horrid fact; ſtigmatizing the Albion Mill as a monopoly:—To ſuch, one can only afford to ſport a jocular anſwer—"that in the utmoſt ſtrength of the objection, it was only being impoſed upon, by one ſet of rogues, inſtead of a thouſand." But I have a much better (and a much better founded) opinion of this great undertaking; and of the general equity of that government which has never diſcountenanced it.

* This prodigious machine was put in motion by the force of ſteam.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 1.

Ordered, That Mr. Maſon, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Henſhaw be a committee to examine what forwardneſs the Accounts of this Commonwealth againſt the United States are in, and report.

JUNE 2.

The committee appointed to conſider the expediency of diſcontinuing the Exciſe Laws, &c. reported,—that it would be expedient to paſs a Law repealing all the Exciſe Laws now exiſting.

NEW-LONDON, June 9.

A letter from A. O. to T. ALLEN, received by the Newport mail this evening, ſays, "Two American veſſels arrived at Wampoo, near Canton, in October laſt, viz. Brig Elenora, capt. Metcalfe and ſchooner Polly, capt. Douglaſs, from the northweſt coaſt of America. They have made very ſucceſsful voyages. A ſmall ſchooner fitted out by capt. Metcalfe and commanded by his ſon, had likewiſe made a good voyage, but were afterwards cut off at one of the Sandwich Iſlands, and every ſoul murdered. The ſhip General Waſhington, in which I am a paſſenger, had ſhort of four months paſſage from China to St. Euſtatia, and it is but ten days ſince we left Statia.

SALEM, June 7.

Capt. Moſeley, who left l'Orient the 25th of April, and arrived here yeſterday, informs, that perfect order and tranquility appeared to reign in France—that the people were full of ideas of liberty, and happy under their preſent government.—The account of the death of the celebrated M. Mirabeau ſpread a general gloom over the inhabitants of l'Orient, who wore mourning on the occaſion.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

DEATH OF DR. PRICE.

DIED, on Tueſday morning, 18th April, at his houſe at Newington Green, near London, the Rev. Dr. PRICE, celebrated as a Divine, a Philoſopher, and a Politician. The friends of civil liberty, and the people of theſe United States in particular, have juſt cauſe to deplore the loſs of this truly great and good man, who has ſo often and ſo ably employed his pen in their cauſe.

Philadelphia, June 15.

Mr. Hadfield, who lately killed Mr. Sterrett, of Baltimore, in a duel, is arrived at Niagara, and claimed protection from his purſuers, from the Britiſh government.

The importation of blubber, oil, whale-fins and ſpermacæti, into Great-Britain, from the United States, is prohibited in either Britiſh or American veſſels.

The Ship Four Friends, Capt. Volans, from Cadiz, arrived here on Saturday laſt.

In this ſhip came paſſengers, His Excellency Don Joſeph Jaudenes, Commiſſioner from his Catholic Majeſty to the United States of America, Don Joſeph Santayana, Mr. James Leamy, and Mr. Joſeph Wiſeman.

It appears by the proceedings of the convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church at Newark, New-Jerſey, on the 4th inſtant, that a Copy Right in the Book of Common Prayer, as altered by the late general Epiſcopal Convention, had been claimed by *William Hall*, as proprietor under the act of Congreſs. The convention have remonſtrated againſt this claim, and declare it is not well founded—that ſuch aſſumed excluſive privilege is in its operation an impoſition on the members of that church: and they accordingly propoſe, that the ſeveral ſtate conventions of the Epiſcopal Clergy ſhould take meaſures to have the ſaid book printed reaſonably, and expeditiouſly, that a general ſupply of them may be obtained.

In a hail ſtorm in Montgomery county, Pennſylvania, the 24th ult. very great injury was ſuſtained—the crops of grain, and in ſhort every green thing within its reach were deſtroyed—cattle, ſheep, hogs and poultry were killed by the hail ſtones, ſome of which were found to weigh three ounces—many perſons expoſed were very much wounded; and it was obſerved that the horſes had large ſwellings on their heads and bodies, occaſioned by ſtrokes from the hail.

A writer in Mr. Dunlap's paper, noticing the account of the Caterpillars in Elizabeth-Town, Maryland, ſays—"That the ſmell of gunpowder will entirely deſtroy theſe inſects. Make a run of powder near or round the ſpot, or place at ſome diſtance ſmall heaps of powder, when the dew lays upon the plant, burn it and the ſmoak will kill them. If they ſhould be in cabbage or other vegetables, fire a gun between the rows; it will have the ſame effect. This method is ſucceſsfully practiſed in Holland, and has always anſwered the purpoſe."

By the lateſt European arrival, the reaſons of the Empreſs of Ruſſia for declining the mediatorial offices of the allied powers are received in a memorial ſent by the Daniſh Ambaſſador to the Courts of London, Berlin, and the Hague.

After ſaying that Denmark had fulfilled its engagements in attempting to bring about a peace, the memorial ſtates the reaſons aſſigned by the Empreſs, the ſubſtance of which is, "That her Imperial Majeſty will neither diſpute upon terms nor abſtract ideas, but ſhe appeals to the hearts of thoſe Sovereigns of whoſe friendſhip ſhe is deſirous, whether there can exiſt a more equitable *ſtatu quo* than that which ſhe propoſes, of reſtoring a number of entire provinces, only to retain one ſingle place, and an uncultivated diſtrict, for the ſole purpoſe of procuring to herſelf a more ſecure frontier; and if ever a power, conſtantly victorious, had given ſuch ſtrong and decided proofs of perfect moderation. She has yet very important conſiderations to inſiſt on: ſhe wiſhes not to be confounded with thoſe ambitious Sovereigns, whoſe threatning progreſs ought to be ſtopped: ſhe is deſirous of retaining but one part, which is only uſeful to her, as tending to her ſecurity, and which is but an imperceptible point, when compared with her Empire or that of the Turks: ſhe does not threaten the Turks with deſtruction: ſhe reſtores to them almoſt every thing: ſhe reſtores to them what they are neither able to defend, nor to preſerve."

Her Imperial Majeſty laſtly ſays, "That ſhe is perſuaded that ſhe ſhall find thoſe Courts whom ſhe conſiders as her friends, as much diſpoſed to moderation as ſhe is herſelf. That it is the only rivalſhip to which her heart will open; it will be inacceſſible to that of force and power."

By the lateſt Britiſh accounts it appears that the proſpect of war with Ruſſia was almoſt at an end. Mr. Pitt and the King of Pruſſia it is ſaid are willing to accede to the propoſitions of the Empreſs, communicated by the Daniſh Ambaſſador.

Recent accounts from the French Weſt Indies inform, that peace and tranquility are returning, and the proſpect of a good crop is very flattering.

By a late London paper we learn, that the *Whig Club* of England has expreſſed its diſapprobation of a war with Ruſſia, in the moſt pointed terms, as a body.

Accounts from France, ſeveral days ſubſequent to the death of M. Mirabeau, inform, that the National Aſſembly were drawing near to a cloſe of their labours in compleating the conſtitution.—The aſtoniſhing abilities of M. Mirabeau had been exerted to great effect. The Engliſh paragraphiſts repreſent him as the main prop of the revolution; but it may juſtly be queried, whether an extenſive confidence was placed in him either by the aſſembly or the nation, when it was well known, and the event has ſhewn it, that if the exiſtence and eſtabliſhment of the revolution had depended on his abilities, they would have been riſked on the conſequences of a debauch.

A terrible fever was raging in the county of Wexford, Ireland, the beginning of April laſt—and from ſome circumſtances attending the riſe and progreſs of the diſorder, it was greatly feared to be the *plague*. Four and five perſons were laying dead at one time in a houſe. The next arrival from that kingdom, will probably bring further particulars.

By the lateſt arrivals from Europe, it appears that the foreign markets for wheat and flour are extremely dull, and will very probably continue ſo. An extra duty is laid on the exportation of foreign flour from Spain to their Weſt-India iſlands—and there is a corn-bill before the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, which has an unfavorable aſpect. This bill has been carried in committee, by which the average price of wheat for regulating the importation, is to be 52s. per quarter, inſtead of 48s. as uſual—and what is worſe, any wheat arriving in any port of Great-Britain when the ports are ſhut, is not to be landed at all.

LIBERALITY.

At the annual Artillery Election dinner in Boſton, the 6th inſt.—the Bleſſing was aſked by the Rev. Dr. PARKER, an Epiſcopalian, and Thanks returned by the Right Rev. Biſhop CARROLL, a Roman Catholick.

APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, jun. Eſq. having reſigned the commiſſion which he held under the authority of the late Supreme Executive Council, the Governor has re-appointed him Attorney-General of the Commonwealth.

EDWARD BURD, Eſq. has, in like manner, been re-appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship	Conception,	Stephens,	Bilboa,
Brig	Columbus,	Silman,	Malaga,
	Mary,	Moll,	Barbadoes,
	Minerva,	Morgan,	Jamaica via Port-au-Prince,

☞ *Securities as in our laſt.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *SUBSCRIBERS in the city are this day furniſhed with a TITLE PAGE and INDEX to the Second Volume of this GAZETTE, which began April 14, 1790, and ended April 27, 1791.—The firſt ſix month's papers were publiſhed in New-York—the laſt in this city. Subſcribers who commenced in November or December, and have preſerved the Numbers, may have the Volume compleated, by applying to the Editor. Subſcribers at a diſtance who propoſe binding their papers, will be ſupplied with the Index by the perſons of whom they receive the Gazette.*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price Six Shillings)
BY CAREY, STEWART, & Co.
No. 22, North Front-Street,

A TREATISE
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF
RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.
BY M. NECKER.

Extracts from the Monthly Review, vol. 78, page 598.
De l'importance des opinions religieuſes. By M. NECKER.

"THE offering here made at the ſhrine of religion, by a man of buſineſs, a man of true political wiſdom, and a man of the world, in the city of Paris, is *a curious phenomenon.*—It is alſo a noble one—and gives M. Necker, who has been long eſteemed for his great capacity, literary merit, and eminent virtues, *a new and diſtinguiſhed title to the veneration of the public.* It has been this virtuous man's deſtiny to arrive at eminence in every line that he has purſued, from the counting houſe to the threſhold of the cabinet, And it is impoſſible, if we read the work before us with candour and attention, not to ſee that both his head and his heart make a *diſtinguiſhed and affecting appearance in the cauſe of religion.*

Vol. 80, page 370.

"We rejoice to ſee *this excellent work* naturalized here—and it ought to be tranſlated into every European language." (4t)

A CARD.

JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil Liſt, and the Public—wiſhes they may be informed that he has received a very handſome ASSORTMENT of the beſt choſen

SPRING GOODS,

By the PICOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to diſpoſe of (at wholeſale or retail) on ſo low terms as muſt make it an *object* to *cuſtomers*.——Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and diſpatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL
Lottery Tickets,

Claſs SECOND, to be had at the ſame place.

May 28, 1791. (eptf)

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of
Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making tranſfers at ditto, *one dollar* each tranſfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favor the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber, who ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has juſt opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient Houſe, ſituated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general ſatisfaction to all thoſe that may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in December laſt, granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the ſubſcribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt, preſent the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks,
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to thoſe who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to thoſe who are not, ſuffice it to ſay, that its beautiful ſituation is not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be ſaid to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the ſound but by reaſon of the flats, this wharf is neceſſarily extended to the channel, where ſhips can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the moſt extenſive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile intereſt of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime intereſt of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wiſh that prevails in the minds of all claſſes of people, for the ſucceſs of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this ſcheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet publiſhed in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a ſpeedy ſale.

The drawing will poſitively commence at the State-Houſe, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are ſold.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Thoſe prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-houſe of Meſſrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Who will pay the prizes which may be drawn by Tickets purchaſed of them in ſaid Lottery.

Tickets in the Maſſachuſetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON the fourteenth of January laſt the ſubſcriber preſented a memorial to Congreſs, ſtating his intention to publiſh a complete and correct octavo edition of the Laws, Reſolutions, and Treaties of the United States, and praying that ſuch meaſures might be adopted as would give AUTHENTICITY to ſaid edition. The memorial was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and referred to the Secretary of State. On the ſeventh of February that officer, after mature deliberation made the following report:—

"The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the memorial of Andrew Brown, printer, of Philadelphia, has had the ſame under his conſideration, and thereupon makes the following

REPORT,

The Memorialiſt ſtates that he has in contemplation to publiſh a correct edition of the Laws, Treaties, and Reſolutions of the United States, and prays, that ſuch meaſures may be adopted for giving a public authentication to his work, as may enſure its reception throughout the United States.

The Secretary of State obſerves, that there exiſts, at preſent, but a ſingle edition of the laws of the United States, to wit, the one printed by Childs and Swaine; that this edition is authentic, the proof-ſheets thereof having been carefully collated by ſworn clerks, with the original rolls in his office, and rendered literally conformable therewith. That the firſt volume of this edition can now rarely be found, the copies originally printed being moſtly diſpoſed of.

That it is deſirable that copies of the laws ſhould be ſo multiplied throughout the ſtates, and in ſuch cheap forms, as that every citizen of the United States may be able to procure them. That it is important alſo, that ſuch publications be rendered authentic, by a collation of the proof-ſheets with the original rolls, by ſworn clerks, when they are printed at the ſeat of government, or in its neighbourhood, and by a collation of the whole work when printed at a diſtance, and a certified correction of its typographical errors annexed to each volume.

That this, however, if done at the public expenſe, would occaſion an inconvenient augmentation of the number of clerks, as the act of collation requires the preſence of three clerks, one to hold the roll, a ſecond a printed copy already authenticated, and the third the proof ſheet.

That it would be more reaſonable that perſons of confidence ſhould be employed, at the expence of the Editor, to be named and ſworn as clerks, for the ſpecial occaſion.

That, in this way, he is of opinion that it will be advantageous to the public to permit that the Laws, to be printed by the Memorialiſt, be collated with, and corrected by, the original rolls, and that a certificate thereof, by the Secretary of State, be annexed to the Edition.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

February 5, 1789."

In conſequence of this report, Congreſs have adopted the following reſolve—

"RESOLVED by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That Andrew Brown, or any other printer, be permitted, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to collate with, and correct by, the original rolls, the Laws, Reſolutions and Treaties of the United States, to be by him printed. And that a certificate of their having been ſo collated and corrected be annexed to the ſaid Edition. Provided, That ſuch collation and correction be at the expenſe of the ſaid Andrew Brown, or ſuch other printer, and that the perſon or perſons to be by him or them employed in that ſervice, be approved by the Secretary of State.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, February the eighteenth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State."

As this Edition of the STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES is to be printed at the ſeat of government, and with the approbation of Congreſs, and as the proof-ſheets ſhall be collated with the original rolls and records, by ſworn clerks, in the office of the Secretary of State, there can be no doubt but it will meet with a candid and univerſal reception.

Confiding particularly in the patronage of the citizens of the United States, whoſe intereſts are moſt materially connected with a due execution of this work, the editor ſubmits to their conſideration the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1ſt. The work ſhall be printed with a new type on good paper.

2d. The acts of the different ſeſſions of each Congreſs (the duration of which is limitted, by the Conſtitution, to the term of two years) ſhall be compriſed in one volume, octavo, and delivered to the ſubſcribers in boards.

3d. The volume, from the commencement of the firſt, to the concluſion of the preſent ſeſſion, ſhall be printed with the utmoſt expedition; and every other volume ſhall be ready to be delivered at Philadelphia in a few days after the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of every future Congreſs;—or the work ſhall be delivered in numbers at the cloſe of each ſeſſion (at the option of the ſubſcribers) the acts of each ſeſſion making a number.

4th. The firſt volume ſhall contain ſuch acts of the Congreſs, under the Confederation, as may be thought moſt important to be generally known in the adminiſtration of the preſent government, together with the acts of the firſt, ſecond, and third ſeſſions of the preſent Congreſs, and the treaties which have been entered into with foreign nations, and with the Indian tribes.

The firſt volume, it is ſuppoſed, will contain five hundred and fifty pages; in this caſe the price will be one dollar and two thirds: ſhould the number of pages be more or leſs, the price will be increaſed or diminiſhed in proportion.

5th. A Complete index ſhall be annexed to each volume.

Thoſe who may incline to patronize this highly neceſſary, and very laborious, as well as expenſive undertaking, are requeſted to forward their names to any of the following gentlemen, viz.

Mr. Thomas B. Waite, Portland, Maſſachuſetts; James Harper, Eſq. Portſmouth, N. H. Meſſrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boſton; John Carter, Eſq. Providence, Jacob Richardſon, Eſq. Newport, R. I. Meſſrs. Hudſon and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Iſaac Beers, New-Haven; David Ruſſell, Eſq. Bennington, Vermont; Mr. Robert Hodge, New-York; Mr. Iſaac Collins, Trenton; Meſſrs. Craig and Co. Wilmington, Delaware; Meſſrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Auguſtine Davis, Eſq. Richmond; L. Standing, Eſq. Edenton, N. C. Mr. W. P. Young, Charleſton, S. C. Alexander Watt, Eſq. Savannah; Meſſrs. Alexander and James Parker, merchants, Lexington, Kentucky. Or to

ANDREW BROWN,
the publiſher, in the city of Philadelphia.

Philad. 22d Feb. 1791.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

JUNE 15.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS		pr. lb.	0½d
Allum, Engliſh,		pr. cwt.	33s
Ditto, Roch		pr. lb.	10d
Aſhes, pot,		per ton,	35l
——Pearl,			43l
Arrack		pr. gall.	10s 12s 6d
Brandy, common,			8s
——Cogniac			9s
Braziletto,		pr. ton.	16l
Bricks		pr. M	25s to 28s
Bread, ſhip		pr. cwt.	16s
Ditto, pilot			32s6
Ditto, ſmall water			40s 45s
Beer, American, in bot.		pr. doz.	8/4
——		pr. bbl.	30s
BOARDS	Oak	pr. M feet,	4l 4/5s
	Merch. pine		95s
	Sap, do.		3l
	——N. Eng.		2l 10s
	Cedar		55s 65s
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s *pr M.*			
Brimſtone in rolls		pr. cwt.	27s
BEEF	Iriſh	pr. bbl.	——
	Boſton		55s
	Country		45s
Butter		pr. lb.	14d
——in kegs			9d
Cedar, red timber		pr. foot	2s2s6d
Chocolate		pr. lb.	12d
Coal		pr. buſhel	2s
Coffee		pr. lb.	1s2d
Cinnamon			18s 20s
Caſſia			5s
Cheeſe, Engliſh			1s 5d
—— Country			6d 7½d
CANDLES	Sper.	pr. lb.	3s 3d 3s6d
	Wax		3s
	Myrtle Wax		12d
	Mould, tallow		10½d
	Dipped		9½d
Cotton			1s 9d
Currants			1s6 2s
Cloves			10s
Copperas		pr. cwt.	14s
Cordage			60s 62s6d
Cocoa			62s6d 67s6d
Duck, Ruſſia,		pr. piece	80s
——Ravens			67s 72s 6d
Flour, Superfine,		pr. bbl.	38s
——Common,			35s
——Bur middlings, beſt			32s 6d
——Middlings			25s
——Ship-ſtuff		pr. cwt.	9s6d 11s
Flax		pr. lb.	9d
Fuſtic		pr. ton,	135s 150s
Feathers		pr. lb.	3s
Flaxſeed		pr. buſh.	5s 6d
Glue,		pr. cwt.	7l 10s 8l
Ginger, white race			52s 6d
Ditto, common			50s
Ditto, ground		pr. lb.	9d
Ginſeng,			2s 2d
Gunpowder, cannon,		pr. quarter caſk,	30s
Ditto, fine glazed			35s 6d
Gin, Holland,		pr. gall.	6s
Do.		pr. caſe,	33s
GRAIN	Wheat	pr. buſh	7s 9d
	Rye		5s
	Oats		1s8d 2s6d
	Indian corn		2s10d
	Barley		4s 9d
	——Beſt ſhelled	pr. lb.	3d
	Buckwheat		2s
Hemp,		pr. ton,	50l 56l
Hogſhead hoops,		pr. M	5l 6l
Herrings,		pr. bbl.	18s 20s
Hides, raw		pr. lb.	9d 10d
Hops			2s
Indigo, French,			10s
——Carolina			3s 7s
Irons, ſad		pr. cwt.	50s
IRON	Caſtings		28s
	Bar	pr. ton,	29l 30l
	Pig		10l
	Sheet		65l
	Nail rods		36l
Junk,		pr. cwt.	10s 40s
Lard, hogs			9d 10d
Lead in pigs			40s 42s 6d
——in bars			54s
Lead, white			75s 80s
——red			50s
Leather, ſoal		pr. lb.	1s 4d 1s6d
Lignum vitæ		pr. ton	42s 45s
Logwood			7l 5s 8l
Meal, Indian,		pr. bbl.	17s
——Rye			25s
Mackarel, beſt			63s
——Common			30s 58s 6d
Mace		pr. lb.	70s
Muſtard			2s 4d
Madder, beſt			15d 18d
Molaſſes		pr. gall.	2s10d 3s 4d
Marble, wrought,		pr. foot,	14s
Maſt ſpars			2s 6d 6s
Mahogany			8d 10d
Nutmegs		pr. lb.	75s
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d— 8d			8½d 9d
OIL	Linſeed,	pr. gall.	3s 6d
	Train		1s 10d 2s
	Spermaceti		3s 7d
	Whale		1s 10d 2s
	Olive		6s 6d
	Ditto	pr. caſe	36s
	Beſt ſweet in flaſks,	pr. box,	60s
	—baſkets 12 bottles		28s
Oak timber		pr. ton	40s
Porter		pr. bl.	45s
——London,		pr. doz.	12s6d 15s
Porter, American		pr. doz.	10s6
Pitch,		pr. bbl.	25s
Pork, Burlington,			77s6d
——Lower county			60s
——Carolina			60s
Peas, Albany			7s6d
Pepper,		pr. lb.	2s 6d
Pimento			1s 4d
Rice		pr. cwt.	22s6
Roſin		pr. bbl.	20s
Raiſins, beſt,		pr. keg	52s6d
Ditto		pr. jar	32s
Ditto		pr. box	35s
RUM	Jamaica	pr. gall.	6s
	Antigua		5s6d
	Windward		5s
	Barbadoes		4s 6d
	Country, N. E.		3s9d
	Taffia		2s4d 2s6d
Saſſafras		pr. ton	45s 60s
Salt petre,		pr. cwt.	4l 10s
Sulphur, flour			40s 41s
Shot			55s
STEEL	German	pr. cwt.	65s 70s
	Engliſh, bliſtered		80s
	American	pr. ton	40l 45l
	Crowley's	pr. fag.	82s6d
Snake root		pr. lb.	1s 6d 2s8d
Soap, Common			5d 6d
——Brown			6d
——Caſtile			10d½
Starch			4d 6d
Snuff			1s6d 2s4d 3s6d
Spermaceti, refined,			3s
Sail Cloth, Engliſh,		pr. yard,	1s6d 2s2d
——Boſton, No. I.			2s 3d
——No. II.			2s2d
——Ruſſia ſheeting,		pr. p.	90s
SUGAR	Lump,	pr. lb.	1s5d
	Loaf, ſingle refined		1s6d
	Ditto, double do.		1s10½d
	Havannah, white		11d
	Ditto, brown,		9d
	Muſcovada,	pr. cwt.	75s90s
Spirits Turpentine		pr. gall.	4s
SALT	Allum	pr. buſh.	2s 2d
	Liverpool		2s 2d
	Cadiz		1s10d
	Liſbon		2s 2d
Ship build. W. O. frames		p. ton,	70s 80s
Do. LO. & red C. do.			6l 6l5s
Shingles, ſhort,		p. M.	22s 6d
——long dreſſed			30s
Scantling, heart,			90s 150s
——Sap			50s 55s
STAVES	Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	12l
	W. O. hogſhead		7l 5s
	R. O. do.		6l 10s
	Leogan		6l
	Barrel		4l 10s
	Heading		8l
SKINS	Otter, beſt	pr. piece	30s
	Minks		1s6d 3s
	Fox, grey		3s
	——red		4s 8d
	Martins		3s
	Fiſhers		2s6d 5s
	Bears		12s6d 25s
	Racoons		2s 4s
	Muſk-rats		9d 1s8d
	Beaver,	pr. lb.	7s6 11s3
	Deer, in hair		1s6d 2s3d
Tar, N. Jerſey,		24 gal. p. bbl.	7s6
——Carolina,		32 gall.	9s 3d
Turpentine			12s6d 15s
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. new beſt		28s
	——inferior		23s
	——old		37s
	Rappahannock		22s6d
	Colo. Maryland		40s 60s
	Dark		20s
	Long-leaf		20s
	Eaſtern-ſhore		15s 16s
	Carolina, new		22s 6d
	——old		22s 6d 25s
TEAS	Hyſon	pr. lb.	7s 8s9d
	Hyſon ſkin,		4s 4s 6d
	Souchong,		3s6d 7s
	Congo,		3s 4d 3s 9d
	Bohea,		2s 7d
Tallow, refined			8¼d
Tin	pr. box,		100s
Verdigreaſe	pr. lb.		3s 6d 4s
Vermillion,			12s
Varniſh,			2s 6d
WINE	Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l 75l
	Liſbon		37l
	Teneriffe		20l 10s 30l
	Fayal	pr. gall.	3s
	Port	pr. pipe	36l 43l
	Ditto	pr. gall.	7s
	Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s
	Claret		30s 45s
	Sherry	pr. gall.	6s 9d 9s
	Malaga		5s 6s6d
Wax, Bees	pr. lb.		2s
Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.		2s3d
——ſhort,	pr. lb.		1s

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,
90 days, 69 70
Ditto 60 days 71 71½
Ditto 30 days 72½
Amſterdam, 60 days,
pr. guilder, 2s 11d 3s
30 days 3s 1d
France, 60 days, pr. 5 liv. 6s
30 days 6s 1d

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS by the death of JOHN GEBBIE, the Partnerſhip of GEBBIE and ELLIS is diſſolved. The ſubſcriber, ſurviving co-partner and adminiſtrator of ſaid deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who have any demands againſt their late firm, to ſend forward their accounts for ſettlement as ſoon as convenient; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid firm, by bond, note, or book-account, are earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge the ſame without delay.

CHARLES ELLIS.

Burlington, June 7, 1791. (ep 2w)